

Independence, War's End Welcomed

Portuguese Army in Guinea Lets Its Blacks Speak Out

By Henry Kamm

CACINE, Portuguese Guinea (NYT).—When Portugal and the nationalist movement were at war, nowhere was the fighting heavier than on this southernmost peninsula where Portuguese Guinea, the republic of Guinea and the Atlantic meet.

Now all fighting has halted, even though cease-fire talks have broken down, and the Portuguese

Army is cooperating with its former enemy. At the same time, preparations are afoot to speed the return of refugees displaced by the fighting.

Every day soldiers of the African party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC)—cross into Portuguese-held territory, either from their areas inside this country or from the Guinea Republic, to meet informally with villagers and tell them that the war is over and independence near.

"We have confidence in the PAIGC," the Portuguese Navy's Comdr. Betoir Patrio, the area commander, said at his headquarters on the swampy, insect-ridden bank of the Rio Caciné.

"We have concluded that we have nothing to worry about from the PAIGC," said one of his black marines, Fusilier Gaston Sanha, who has had talks with the liberation movement's political commissars.

The marine's comments in the presence of his commanding officer indicated that the Portuguese Army has abandoned objections to direct contacts between the rebels and Portugal's black troops.

Fusilier Sanha and other soldiers said that the rebel soldiers who dressed meetings here emphasized that the liberation movement intended to take no vengeance against the thousands of Guineans who fought against them in Portuguese uniforms. All the soldiers said that such fears had weighed on them.

Preference for Rebels
With Comdr. Patrio listening, a number of black soldiers and civilian officials expressed their preference for being governed by the liberation movement rather than by Portugal.

"Certainly we are convinced that the PAIGC will be good for Guinea," Cpl. Abou Samara said. "I think it will be better than the Portuguese government."

The soldiers and civilians emphasized that the liberation movement's success would be welcome mainly because it would mean the war will end, and said they had no complaints about the Portuguese.

Comdr. Patrio said that a rebel official had asked that arrangements be made quickly to allow Guineans who had fled from the war into the Republic of Guinea to return to their homes. He said that the authorities in Bissau, the capital of Portuguese Guinea, had approved such arrangements on condition that the liberation army and the Portuguese remove all mines.

The commander said that his troops had been clearing mines, sometimes in the presence of rebel officers, except on the immediate perimeters of their installations. He said that he hoped a scheduled meeting with a guerrilla leader would produce agreement on joint mine clearing.

The number of refugees in the Republic of Guinea and Senegal is sometimes given as 80,000, but that figure is considered inflated.

UN Membership Bid
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 30 (NYT).—The Portuguese Guinean rebels have decided to seek membership in the UN for the Republic of Guinea-Bissau that they proclaimed last fall.

Gil Fernandes, an official of the rebel movement, conferred with Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and said later that an application to join the UN was being prepared.

In another development involving Portuguese territories in Africa, a five-member UN commission, established last fall to investigate reports of atrocities in Mozambique, has concluded that "many hundreds" of unarmed villagers were killed there by Portuguese troops.

This conclusion was reached, according to the commission chairman, on the basis of testimony by 69 persons interviewed in Europe and Tanzania. The commission did not get into Mozambique itself.

The new economic agreement: Sets up a framework for exchanging information and views

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Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev making a point to President Nixon as they relax at Black Sea dacha in Yalta.

Initial Summit Accords Fail To Create Much Excitement

YALTA, U.S.S.R., June 30 (AP).

The four arrangements signed so far at the third Nixon-Brezhnev summit meeting illustrate a desire to build on the network of ties the two began in 1972, but they will have no immediate impact on the average Russian or American.

On the personal level, the summit meeting provides fresh evidence of Leonid Brezhnev's commanding position in the Soviet Union and reassurance for President Nixon, on top of his Middle East tour, that to the world he remains an immensely powerful figure.

Like the other accords, the 10-year agreement to promote trade and technical cooperation signed yesterday can be viewed mainly as a way to keep the momentum of contacts going.

Hearts, Energy, Housing
The other three—covering artificial heart energy and housing—are of the same type, setting up joint committees that will discuss cooperation in those fields.

They do not offer a sudden new hope for the Russian or American who needs an artificial heart or a quick alleviation of the Soviet Union's housing problem.

Watching Mr. Nixon reach out for hands to shake in a smiling, respectful Russian crowd is to recall what public life was for him in the United States before Watergate.

Here the comforts and courtesies are still his: a special performance at the Bolshoi Theater and the signing of documents in a grand 19th-century Czarist hall in the Kremlin.

Mr. Brezhnev even pitched in with an attack on the skeptics of détente in the United States, "who fear whipping up the arms race." Yet in some ways the Soviet leader behaved like a man taking out insurance, in case Watergate should bring Mr. Nixon down.

Word Personal
The President in a speech said the treaties "were possible because of a personal relationship that was established" between himself and Mr. Brezhnev. The newspapers Pravda and Izvestia edited the text by dropping the word "personal," so the phrase could be read to refer to relations between two governments, not the men.

When Mr. Nixon implied that Mr. Brezhnev would visit the United States next year for a fourth summit meeting, the translator for Izvestia left out the reference to 1975. Presumably the White House might have a new president not prepared to engage in another round of summitry.

Mr. Brezhnev, meanwhile, has made a great show of his own rising fortunes, generously dividing the four signings with other Soviet leaders while standing prominently behind them. This and his constant quipping seemed to point up his secure hold on the leadership.

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Vatican Gives Roman Mail a Helping Hand

Letters Get Through Surrounding Chaos

ROME, June 30 (NYT).—Vatican City has been ministering to an increasing number of people in an unusual way through its mail system, which seems to function more efficiently than Italy's.

With an area of 108.7 acres inhabited by slightly more than 1,000 persons, Vatican City is the world's smallest sovereign state. As an entity separate from the surrounding Italian territory, it has its own currency, bank, stores, print shop and courthouse as well as a post office.

The mail service has traditionally been patronized mainly by prelates, philatelists and tourists.

In recent months its volume of mail reportedly has jumped 80 percent, and, according to an employee, the number of workers in the three mail offices has been almost doubled. The increased traffic evidently involves the correspondence of many who no longer entrust it to Italy's ramshackle postal service.

Recently, it was said that 300,000 registered letters were awaiting delivery in Rome, with 125,000 ordinary letters and more than 33 tons of printed matter.

Travelers leaving Rome by rail have become accustomed to seeing postal cars heaped with unsorted mail. Thousands of bundles are said to have been loaded into trains for shipment simply because of lack of postal storage space.

It is commonplace for a letter to take a month or more between two Italian cities. The Vatican's service, which depends only marginally on the Italian bureaucracy, presumably has a better record.

His journey to Romania and Bulgaria is seen as a gesture to the Communist world after a period in which Egyptian policy has swung toward a closer relationship with the United States.

Mr. Kissinger continues to stay on the edge of the summit limelight. He remarked dryly to reporters who visited the Nixon dacha when asked how things were going: "Nobody tells me anything. I just follow 10 paces behind."

Egypt Said to Jail More Terrorists
CAIRO, June 30 (AP).—Egypt has jailed not only the eight Palestinian convicted of killing three diplomats in the Sudan but also five terrorists accused of blowing up an American jetliner at Rome in December, a Western source said yesterday.

There was no official Egyptian confirmation so far, however, of a U.S. State Department report that the eight guerrillas who were turned over by the Sudanese government to the Palestinian liberation movement were in prison in Egypt.

The Rome Airport terrorists, who escaped to Kuwait after blowing up a Pan American jet and killing 31 persons, were flown to Cairo in March to face a special Palestinian court headed by guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat, press reports said at the time.

By Steven V. Roberts
The woman was asked if there were any guerrillas in the vicinity, she said she had not seen any "for a long time."

Moments later several young men in heavy boots and fatigues suddenly appeared, brandishing automatic weapons and ordering the outsiders to leave.

When the newcomers hesitated, the guerrillas grew angrier. They waved their arms and shouted that the town was a "military zone," that the reporters' cars would be burned and their cameras smashed if they did not leave.

A Lebanese official accompanying the newsmen reported that the town was Lebanese territory and that the guerrillas could not order anyone around. Still, the newsmen left hastily. As they did, one reporter asked an old woman how she felt about having the guerrillas in the town. She shrugged, and said, "I have no money to live anywhere else."

Living on Nerves
The people of the Arakub region are caught in a crossfire. "Our town is living on nerves," said the mayor of one community said.

The guerrillas often live near civilian populations, which makes it extremely difficult for Israel to attack the terrorists without hurting others.

The Lebanese government has lost effective control of a sizable area to the guerrillas. In many villages, they are the law.

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20 Killed in Lebanon Clashes

Palestinians Guard Camps to Halt Fighting

BEIRUT, June 30 (AP).—Heavy armed guerrilla bands patrolled three Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon yesterday to prevent a recurrence of fighting between rival groups in which 20 persons were killed, guerrilla sources said.

The four-hour battle Friday between the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command and the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine was the worst clash yet among the guerrilla factions, the sources said.

About 30 persons were wounded in the fighting at the Shatila, Sabra and Tal el-Zaitar camps on the southern and eastern fringes of Beirut, they said. The dead reportedly included a retired Lebanese police captain killed by a stray bullet. The rest of the casualties were said to be Palestinian civilians and guerrillas.

Cease-Fire Ordered
Guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat, who was in Damascus, ordered a

cease-fire and empowered the Armed Struggle Command, the guerrilla's equivalent of military police, to "ruthlessly strike" at any violators, the sources said.

The PFLP-GC sides with the radical camp of Palestinians that rejects any peaceful settlement with Israel and participation in the Arab-Israeli peace talks in Geneva. The PFLP supports moderates who want to attend the Geneva talks and want creation of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, if Israel evacuates them.

Both groups have recently made suicide raids against Israeli border settlements. Three PFLP guerrillas carried out the May 15 attack on the Maalot schoolhouse which left 26 Israelis dead, including 11 teen-agers. The PFLP-GC claimed responsibility for killing three women June 13 in a four-man raid against the Shamir kibbutz.

Each side blamed the other for Friday's fighting. However, the dominant version carried in the Beirut press was that PFLP-GC guerrillas kidnapped three PFLP men in the Sabra camp and the PFLP retaliated with an attack on PFLP-GC offices in the Sabra camp.

The clash, the second in 10 days, was being investigated by Atalla Atalla, military commander

of all guerrilla forces in Lebanon, the guerrilla sources said. Tare guerrillas were reported to have been fighting between supporters of the two groups in a refugee camp in south Lebanon.

Israeli Movement Reported
TEL AVIV, June 30 (AP).—The Israeli military command refused to comment yesterday on reports that Israeli troops were massing on the Lebanese-Israeli border.

"We never comment on any operations," a spokesman said.

Some Arab reports have claimed that Israel planned to move against guerrilla strongholds in southern Lebanon to prevent more terrorist attacks against Israeli civilian targets.

Lebanese, Syrians Meet
BEIRUT, June 30 (UPI).—Lebanese and Syrian leaders met in Damascus today to coordinate their policies for the defense of Lebanon against possible new Israeli attacks.

Lebanese Premier Takiyeddin Solh and Defense Minister Nasr Malouf drove to the Syrian capital for the one-day visit.

Press reports said the talks were in preparation for a meeting of the defense and foreign ministers of the 30-nation Arab League in Cairo Wednesday. The conference originally was scheduled for tomorrow but was postponed until Wednesday at the request of Lebanon.

Rabin Bars Return of Golan And a Palestinian State
(Continued from Page 1)

some Arab leaders that have to be interpreted as reflecting retrograde thinking.

Q—You have said you are prepared to take risks if the Arabs also take risks in the search for real peace. Which risks are you prepared to take and which ones do you expect from them?

A—We are prepared to move gradually toward peace—rather than put an end to the conflict in one fell swoop. That means a piece of peace for a piece of land.

Q—Can you be more specific?

A—In practical terms, the end of boycotts and embargoes. Permission, for example, for third-country nationals, such as foreign tourists, to transit directly from Egypt to Israel and vice versa, can lead to open borders. We could resume telecommunications and mail service between each other. These small steps can culminate in a change from belligerency to nonbelligerency.

Q—Goulda Meir used to say that there wouldn't be real peace with the Arabs until she could go shopping in Cairo. Do you share this philosophy?

A—Yes, exactly. Real peace means between peoples, not only between diplomats. And this means the free flow of information, travel and trade. The man-in-the-street must have concrete evidence besides peace on a piece of paper that the road to a settlement is being taken.

Q—What is the most important step toward a settlement?

A—Resolving a settlement, you have said, will take time. How long—months, a year or two, or longer?

Q—Keeping in mind all the real problems that are involved, it should be a step-by-step evolutionary approach, testing each step along the way, on the military as well as the civilian side. We need confidence-building measures. Negotiations can start within months and their outcome will decide what the next stages should be. We will then have to implement what has been negotiated—if we reach an agreement, that is.

Q—What concerns you most about a U.S. rapprochement with the Arabs?

A—That U.S. policy makers will forget the reasons for Egypt's change of mind and why it had to forego its military option.

Q—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat now says that Sinai and Golan are secondary issues to the Palestinian question. Wouldn't it be better to move boldly now and negotiate an arrangement with King Hussein for a solution to the Palestinian problem in the framework of Jordan as it existed before the 1967 war?

A—If Sadat says they are secondary issues, I am glad to hear it. I hope he remembers this when we reach negotiations about Sinai. We are ready to negotiate peace with Jordan—but not on a basis of separation of forces (as was done with Egypt and Syria). Nor can there be any question of returning to the 1967 lines. If King Hussein, for that matter, Lebanon or Syria, want to move on the road to peace before Sadat, we are ready.

Q—If you refuse negotiations with the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) because it is dedicated to the dismantling of the state of Israel, why don't you yourself take initiatives to initiate negotiations with the moderate Palestinian leadership? And King Hussein?

A—King Hussein wants to include some moderate Palestinians as part of Jordan's delegation to the peace conference, that's his business. After all, about 60 percent of high-level posts in his administration, including the cabinet, are in Palestinian hands. But we will only negotiate with legitimate Arab governments, not with the terrorists, whose only purpose is the destruction of Israel. And we don't believe King Hussein can move before President Sadat.

Q—But if the Palestinians dropped terrorism and argued its positive merits of peaceful coexistence between Israel and a new Palestinian state on the West Bank and Golan, would you then change your mind about negotiating with them?

A—Another state between us and Jordan is a nonstarter and non-negotiable.

Q—What, then, is your solution for the Palestinian problem?

A—In the west, the state of Israel, which will remain a Jewish independent state, containing a certain number of Arabs as citizens of Israel; and, east of it, a Jordanian-Palestinian state in which both Jordanians and Palestinians can find their own way of expression. There are more than half a million Palestinians in Jordan. They are not Jordanians right now. And neither in Jordan—they are not their identity. Where the line will be drawn between Israel and Jordan is a matter for the negotiating table.

Q—One of the problems in the past was that Israel wouldn't let the Arabs do what they wanted to do. How can the Arabs do what they want to do now?

A—Without negotiations there is no reason for the sake of public relations to come out with any real proposals. What we need is meaningful negotiations with Arab governments, and when we reach that point, we will tell exactly what we mean—maps and all.

Q—Where will the sophisticated weapons go? Are you the kind of military security that would enable you to dispose with territory?

A—No, sophisticated weapons are no substitute for defensive borders—even in the context of a final peace.

Q—In order to help Egypt and Syria lessen their dependency on Soviet weaponry, would you still be opposed to the United States supplying arms to these two countries?

A—I hope that what the United States is doing is an attempt to bring about movement toward peace. Therefore, there is no reason for the United States to deliver arms to Egypt and Syria. Peace will automatically lessen their need for Soviet arms.

Q—Assuming Syria would be willing to sign a final peace treaty with Israel, would you be willing to return all Syrian territory now occupied in 1967?

A—Even in the context of a final peace treaty, we cannot give up the Golan Heights. For 19 years, we have been experiencing the meaning of topographical advantage. The Syrians had one. There can be no return to the high cliffs that our population at the Hula Valley suffered. Syrian control of the heights, even if real peace, would present a permanent strategic threat to Israel.

Q—What about permanent demilitarization under Syrian sovereignty?

A—That wouldn't be a solution either because the creation of a vacuum almost invites temptations and provocations.

Q—For think Sadat has tried to make a nonbelligerent peace with Israel in secret, relinquishing his military option—has he?

A—I don't know what he thinks, but I know that the history mankind has been through, the history of the Middle East, the history of Europe after the two world wars, especially in Eastern Europe and always for security purposes. And peace—it is a long, long road. That's why we are here.

U.K. Soldier Hurt in Ulster By Sniper Fire

BELFAST, June 30 (UPI).—A British soldier was near death in a hospital here today after being wounded by sniper fire while he guarded a Roman Catholic bar, the army said.

The soldier, Cpl. David Smith, 26, was standing guard late night outside the bar in the Catholic Ballymurphy area as other soldiers searched it when shots hit him in the head and chest.

An army spokesman said he was in very serious condition and that his wife was coming from England to be with him.

There were several fire-bomb attacks throughout the province during the night. Most of the incendiaries were defused or extinguished without causing major damage, but one gutted a store in Dungannon and another set the carpet department of a big department store in Londonderry.

A third fire bomb caused extensive damage to Brownlow House, a historic building in Lurgan, about 20 miles southwest of Belfast.

Patrol Fired On
An army spokesman said gunmen fired at a border patrol early today but caused no casualties.

Yesterday, gunmen forced a young man to plant a car bomb in Kilrea by kidnapping and threatening to kill his teen-age girlfriend, the army said. The bomb exploded, wrecking several buildings in the town, 60 miles west of Belfast, but causing no casualties.

In Dublin, a government spokesman announced that Foreign Minister Garrett Fitzgerald will visit Belfast tomorrow for talks with Northern Ireland leaders.

The spokesman said the trip was part of the Irish Republic's policy to extend contacts with all political leaders in the North.

Wife Assumes Peron Duties

(Continued from Page 1)

house of Argentina's Congress signed a unanimous motion of support for Mrs. Peron. Spokesmen for 62 labor unions, loyal to Gen. Peron, also quickly offered their support.

No incidents were reported but police patrols were doubled. By the act, Mrs. Peron, better known in public as Isabel, the name she used in a short dancing career, became the first woman President in South America. It remains to be seen if Isabel has the same fire and political ambition that drove Eva Peron, the general's second wife.

Isabel came into Gen. Peron's life three years after Eva's death in 1952, while the ousted President was living in Panama. She became his private secretary and the two were married in Madrid in 1961.

Officially, she was on a dancing tour when she met Gen. Peron in Panama. However, the stronger, popular version has it that she was dancing in a nightclub floor show there. In Ecuador, where she stopped before working in Panama, there are still photographs of Mrs. Peron, dancing in a chorus line.

Martin Luther King's Mother Shot Dead
(Continued from Page 1)

"I'm going to kill everyone in here,"

Later, at the King home, State Sen. Leroy Johnson, a friend of the minister, said Dr. King spoke to the gunman shortly after he was taken into custody.

"Dr. King said the man told him he came here to get his enemies," Sen. Johnson said.

Dr. King, 73, was given sedation at the hospital and released. Assistant Police Chief J. L. Mullins said Chenault claimed "he received orders from his god to kill the Rev. Martin Luther King."

He described the suspect as "very calm and aware of what was going on." He said Chenault had signed a statement about the shootings.

Heavy Guard
At the police station where the suspect is being held, guards were patrolling—some armed with riot guns. An Atlanta police spokesman said the guard was established "because some persons in the

black community and others might want to shoot the guy that shot Mrs. King."

A Dayton police official said that Chenault has no criminal record with the department there. He thought the suspect was a student at Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio. The university's student directory shows that a Marcus Chenault maintained a residence in Columbus and that he was originally from Dayton.

Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, in Los Angeles for a Democratic party television, said he talked to Dr. King by phone soon after the shooting.

"Dr. King asked me to point out that there is no hatred in his heart toward the young man," Gov. Carter said. "Dr. King told me he visited the young man in the hospital and saw that he was clearly demented. He said he had come to attack his enemies, the Christians. Dr. King said there was nothing racial in the incident but was a result of the young man's mental afflictions."

Top U.S. Army Chief In Vietnam to Retire
SAIGON, June 30 (AP).—The top U.S. military man in South Vietnam, Maj. Gen. John Murray, is scheduled to retire from the Army Sept. 1, official sources said today.

The Pentagon has not yet announced a replacement for Gen. Murray, who is serving as defense attaché charged with the delivery of military supplies to South Vietnam's armed forces.

Gen. Murray, 52, assumed the post shortly after the Jan. 28, 1973, cease-fire in Vietnam.

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Detente Spurs Soviet Curiosity About U.S. Life

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW (UPI)—The questions follow one upon another with some relentless repetition: How much money does the average American worker earn? How many hours does he labor to buy a pair of shoes? Can he own a car? How big an apartment does he have? How much must he pay for rent?

For the Soviet people, Moscow's much-heralded accommodation with Washington has only intensified an abiding curiosity about America. The United States has long been the jurisdiction by which most Russians officially as well as privately measure the material well-being of their lives and of the Soviet Union.

Detente, which glowed after President Nixon's visit in 1972, has made it respectable for Russians to express their lively interest in America more openly. It has also brought a distinct minority of the young, the better educated and the more influential an opportunity for greater access to information about the United States.

But on Mr. Nixon's return to Moscow two years later, a realistic comprehension of America and its people is still generally beyond the reach of the average Soviet citizen.

A Bleak View

The official press continues to paint American life in the bleakest and most unflattering hues. Any potentially beneficial flow of information from the West is severely circumscribed, if not barred.

As a result, most Russians still retain a lingering feeling of ambivalence toward the United States.

In this respect, one of detente's most conspicuous dividends came last September with an end of the Soviet jamming of the Voice of America, which has a listening audience here that can only be estimated in tens of millions. Tuning in nightly is no longer the furtive exercise that it used to be, and people sometimes talk about it openly.

Increasing cultural and educational exchanges as well as the growing number of American tourists—more than 91,000 last year—have permitted more face-to-face contact, however carefully controlled, although in the Soviet hinterlands the American visitor is still regarded as a curiosity.

The questions Americans hear the most often are the bread-and-butter ones. How many hours of housework does an American housewife do? Why does a college education cost so much? How do young people in America spend their time?

No Overall Picture

Some Russians have acquired impressive expertise about specific slices of American life, ranging from its architecture, to its rock music. But with the limited facts available, they find it difficult to grasp the overall texture of American life.

Unemployment and health insurance, mortgages, car payments, scholarship and even the quality and variety of consumer goods are concepts that leave them confused over even openly skeptical.

The depth of knowledge about America seems to diminish among the older and less educated, just as it fades away outside the tourist and port cities into the broad expanses of the Soviet Union itself.

Soviet diplomats, trade officials, journalists and guidebooks had been encouraged in contacts with Americans to develop a level of sophistication about the United States. But the man on the street must piece together his own image as best he can.

Unless he listens to the Voice of America, he is dependent upon the interpretation of the Soviet press. No American newspapers are sold in the Soviet Union except the Daily World, voice of the American Communist party.

Short Supply

No American magazines are allowed, except the glossy Russian-language monthly *Amerika* published by the United States Information Agency, which by agreement can print nothing that would offend the Soviet leadership. Its limited circulation is set at 62,000 copies and is linked to the reciprocal Soviet distribution in the United States of the magazine *Soviet Life*.

Even so, lines form outside kiosks here the day that the slick, colorful issues go on sale. New copies have fetched up to six times the 50-kopek newsstand price. Soviet authorities usually turn back 500 to 1,500 copies of each issue, not admitting that demand far exceeds supply.

Only American films with negative or anti-capitalist messages—or occasionally a film like "The Sound of Music"—get selected for showing. Russians flock to them.

With the same enthusiasm, they snap up translations of ideolog-

ically approved American books almost as soon as the works reach the bookstore shelves. But the most persistent concerns are material. A Communist party secretary at a state farm in Tadzhikistan last month asked two visiting American journalists what they thought about Soviet-American relations and China. Having disposed of the political preliminaries, he went on to inquire what the Americans paid back home for trousers, suits, watches, ballpoint pens, vodka, wine, milk and apartment rentals, as well as what an agricultural worker earned.

Naive Questions

Some basic questions reflect an ingenuous simplicity. "I've heard that in America the buildings are so high that some people who live in them never see the sun," remarked a pleasant middle-aged woman in Yerevan a month ago. In the ancient central Asian city of Samarkand, an elderly chest maker inquired: "How far is the United States? In which direction? What time is it there?"

Sometimes the questioners grope in search of something to share. For instance, Russians usually seem delighted to hear about "moonshine" whisky in the United States, because they have their own counterpart, known as "samogon."

Foreign radio reports of the American youth culture particularly fascinate Soviet young people. American jeans have become status symbols and rock albums acquired from tourists or friends abroad circulate for tapping among youth circles.

"How can there not be a line in a store?" scoffed an educated Moscow woman. "It's impossible." Others found it as hard to believe that a new car could be purchased from the showroom floor or that a military draft no longer existed.

No Internal Papers?

The idea of unrestricted movement in the United States has also baffled some Russians who have never questioned carrying their internal passports. "But if you don't have an internal passport, how do you identify yourself?" a woman asked.

The Soviet press has been particularly successful at driving home the image of Americans vulnerable to every malicious vagary of the capitalist West. "Is it safe to go to America with all the shootings and the fires in the streets?" a medical student asked. "America, I hear that it's a good place to live—if you have money," laughed a teenage girl working at a steel mill in Zaporozhne.

The United States is no longer portrayed as a warmonger poised to unleash some terrible surprise attack upon the Soviet people, and the American people themselves are credited for having good intentions. Mutual cooperation, from space exploration to trade and medical research, is receiving greater press play.

Before President Nixon's visit began, the official press agency Tass reported that "millions of American citizens are under constant surveillance by various government agencies" that "millions of so-called prosperous Americans continue to suffer from malnutrition and even outright hunger" and that "political trials of dissidents on faked-up political charges take place."

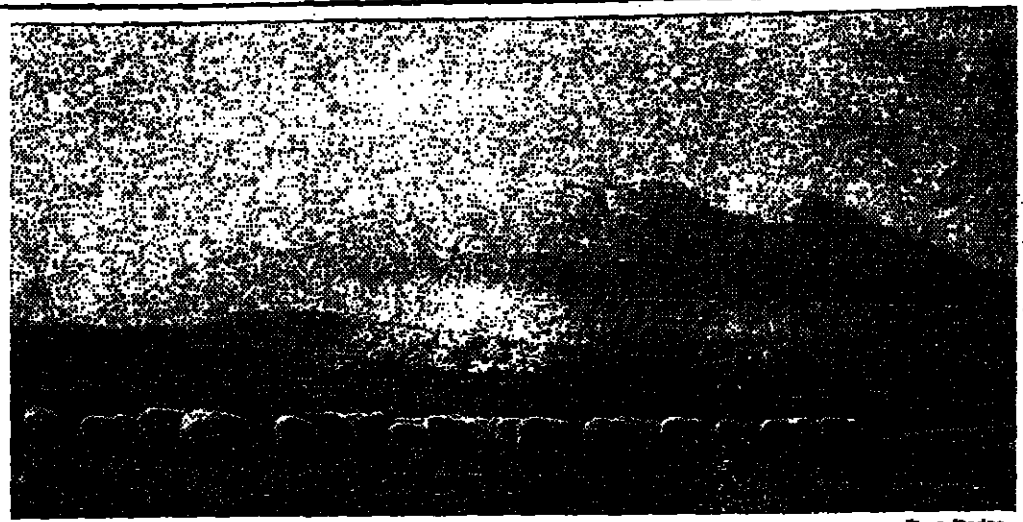
Melding American press reports with innuendo, Tass went on to tell of American poverty, racial equality, racism, strikes, inflation and falling educational standards. Tass has particularly favored reports on the repressions of blacks and Indians, whom it referred to at least once as "coloreds" and "aborigines."

Still, the United States retains a capacity to fascinate. "We learn to read between the lines," a Moscow youth insisted. Earlier this year, one of the more popular shows on Soviet television was a relatively objective three-part documentary on California, Washington and New York city by a commentator, Valentin Zorin.

In the mind of the average Russian, the United States remains a somewhat hazy contradiction. He perceives it as his country's chief rival in the world arena, as a capitalist bastion tainted by racism at home and aggression abroad in Vietnam. But at the same time, he also admires the United States for its material abundance, its stunning technology and its free and vibrant life.

A 16-year-old boy on a collective farm in Vietnam's central Aisa recently expressed the ambivalence.

"I read in school that America is the main capitalist country," he said, and paused. Then he said, "But it's a good country, and I know there will be an Apollo-Soyuz space flight."



Islam Still Shapes Lives Of Yugoslavia's Albanians

By Dusko Doder

PEC, Yugoslavia (UPI)—Early summer is a lovely season in this remote corner of the Balkans, with its fields along the Zivica River and south of here, inaccessible mountains standing as a natural border between Yugoslavia and Albania.

A new asphalt road cutting through the mountainous terrain along the border creates a world of its own. It is an extension of modern Yugoslavia superimposed on this backward region. The villages, with their houses made of mud bricks, give an impression of simplicity and gentleness. The men, wearing white skullcaps, are friendly, waving at each passing car. The women wear kerchiefs and long Turkish-style trousers.

Kosovo, as the region is called, is a pale, sober area quite unlike anything farther north or west. It is populated by more than a million Albanians, Yugoslavia's largest minority, who enjoy home rule and who in recent years have been accorded constitutional guarantees to develop their cultural and national life.

\$7,000 for a Wife

The Albanians, who are Moslems, have frequent blood feuds, and a promise given is regarded as near sacred. Their women are still in the harem phase, and a young man here must purchase his future wife from her family. The going price is about \$7,000, and nearly half of the amount, according to Belgrade newspapers, must be paid in gold.

Except for several Orthodox monasteries built in the 13th and 14th centuries and tucked away in the mountains, there is nothing here between the Middle Ages and modern Yugoslavia except the remnants of the Turkish Ottoman Empire, of which this area was a part for 500 years until the beginning of this century.

Despite 30 years of Communist rule, the Albanian minority tenaciously hangs on to tradition and the Islamic faith. Hence extraordinary sights along the route from Ivanograd to Pec: a big brown bear led on a chain through a village by an elderly man; a man riding a horse across the lonely landscape while his woman follows on foot about five steps behind.

The Bride Fleed

There has been much talk about the practice of buying brides, and the village of Cergana, near Gostivar, has achieved some notoriety in this respect.

The talk in Cergana centers on a young woman who was bought by a man from the nearby village of Pec, but who, after the wedding, fled from her husband to a young man whom she loved.

Another topic of conversation is Kadri Biljajli, 23, who recently got engaged to a 15-year-

old girl after giving a \$2,000 down payment to her father. The villagers are wondering whether Kadri will be able to save another \$2,000 plus roughly \$2,700 in gold he must deliver to his prospective father-in-law before the end of the year. "It is his fate to meet the obligation, village as a natural border between Yugoslavia and Albania."

"The list of those who are working hard to purchase girls is very long," says Nevzat Biljajli, 29. "We have this case for example: Djamel Ejupi, son of Ismail, married a girl but she fled from him. Now the poor man is working hard and saving money to buy another wife. I wrote a letter to Comrade Tito about it."

His letter to President Tito, which received some publicity in the press, was forwarded to local authorities, and they concluded that the custom is "a serious social problem which has deep roots" and that it "cannot be resolved by legal action."

"Although this type of sale is prohibited by law," a Gostivar official said in an interview, "the practice exists in our society, and we, to tell the truth, never regarded it as a separate problem."

But after Mr. Biljajli's letter, he said, "we will do everything possible" to stop the practice.

Devoted to Islam

The government regards the Albanian population's attachment to Islam as the primary source of trouble.

New mosques have sprung up in villages along the Albanian border in recent years, and officials say that organized religion seeks to encourage the traditional life style.

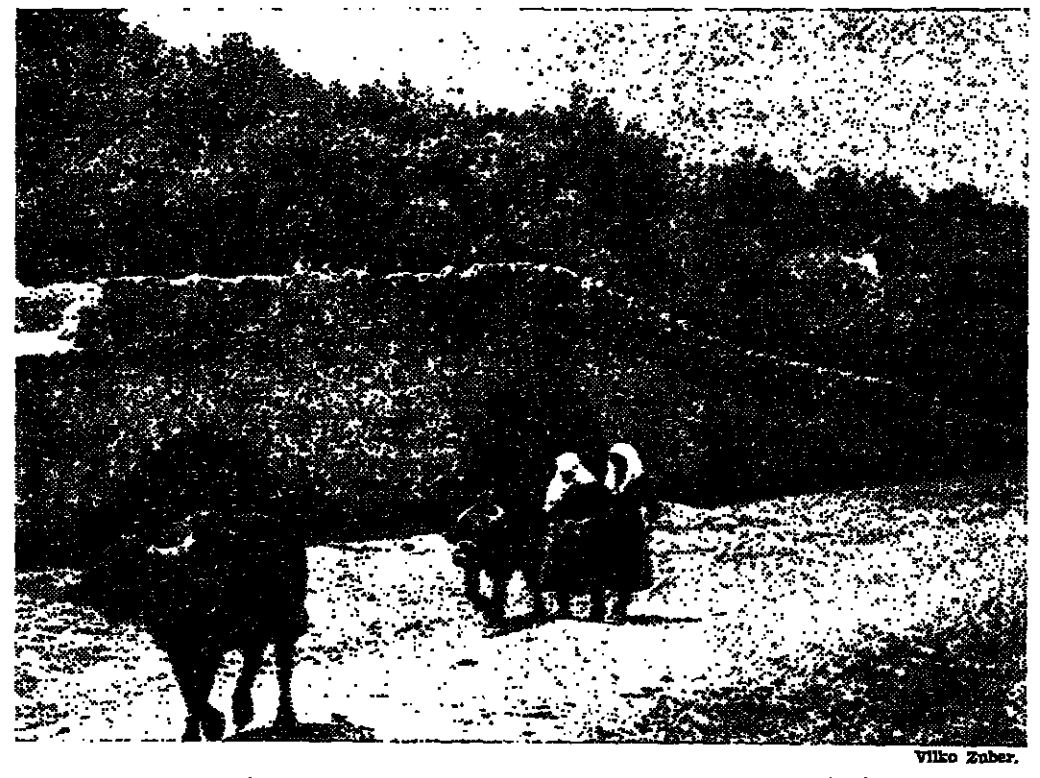
"Our children," Rahmi Mehmeti, a village schoolteacher, said, "get up every morning at four o'clock, and at five they are already at the religious school. They remain there until the regular school begins in the morning."

But there has been considerable progress since the end of World War II. The federal government has invested heavily in this backward section of Yugoslavia, building roads, schools and factories. A university was established in Pristina, but it quickly became a hotbed of Albanian nationalism and a source of recurring problems.

The investments were outpaced by Kosovo's spectacular population increase. According to an official census, between 1961 and 1971 the region's population increased by 29 percent.

Despite rapid school construction, only 32 of each 100 persons between the ages of 16 and 19 can be placed in local high schools. Moreover, the average per capita income in Kosovo amounts to only 34 percent of the national average of \$510 a year.

Thus, each spring young Albanians go north to other regions of Yugoslavia or to Western Europe, looking for work. According to official figures, each year 17,000 persons join Kosovo's labor force, but there are only 6,000 new jobs available for them.



Traditional Latin Havens for Political Refugees Get Tougher

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES (UPI)—Political refugees are having trouble finding havens in Latin America that afford them the economic stability and security to remake their lives and carry on their struggles against regimes at home.

The entrenchment of strongly anti-leftist, authoritarian governments in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay has placed increasing pressure on other Latin American nations to curtail the traditional rights of political asylum in the interest of maintaining smooth relations.

"There were always two sides to the coin in Latin American politics," said Enrique Oteiza, an Argentine member of the Latin American Social Science Council, "who has taken an active interest in political refugees. 'Repression has been a fact of life, but it was always in part compensated by the possibility of secure asylum. Now that alternative is markedly diminishing.'"

Exodus of Chileans

A large-scale exodus of Chileans following the military coup in September against the Marxist government of President Salva-

dor Allende—their number has already reached more than 40,000—has dramatized the plight of Latin American exiles generally. Peru received more than 3,000 Chileans, but the leftist military government there has generally refused permanent visas and has sharply curtailed extensions of 90-day residence permits.

According to diplomatic sources, the Lima government does not appear eager to become a mecca for dissidents from the rightist regimes in Brazil, Bolivia and Chile, which border Peru and view it with suspicion.

Mexico, whose President, Luis Echeverria, was a strong supporter of Mr. Allende, accepted more than 800 Chileans in the weeks after the coup. The initial refugees were given living expenses and lodging until they could find work and they were not forbidden to participate in

political activities related to Chile.

Since January, however, Mexico has closed its doors to most new Chilean exiles. Chileans stranded in third countries are rarely granted visas.

By Murray Seeger

WARSAW.—When the Bolshoi Opera performs Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," the scene shifts dramatically between Moscow and Warsaw.

Old Russia and its court are shown as dark and gloomy, suspicious and poor while Warsaw is shown to be bright and gay; the men and women well dressed and dancing in a garden under a warm sun.

A traveler from Moscow to Warsaw today finds similar distinct differences between the two countries despite their old cultural associations and joint commitment to Marxism-Leninism.

Along the streets of central Warsaw there are signs of the Moscow-type political banners urging people on to the future victory of Communism. Individual merchants and artists compete alongside state stores, churches flourish, stores are filled with better merchandise and more food, cultural life is freer and more exciting, and people tell jokes about themselves and their neighbors.

As the old Russian czar who ruled Poland found, as Ellier found and as the Polish Communist party has found, nationalism reinforced by devotion to the Roman Catholic Church is the adrenalin that drives the country.

'Least Ideological'

"We are convinced that Poland is the least ideological of all the Eastern socialist-bloc countries," a Western diplomat said. "People live pretty well here, all over the country."

One of the most conspicuous symbols of the Poles' better life is the food stores, which have been selling leaf lettuce, asparagus and other fresh vegetables, Greek orange juice, English cookies and chocolate, Swiss instant coffee and Spanish or Austrian wines.

"They have a shortage of vegetables in Russia, don't they?" a Pole asked. "It is very amusing to us to see high-ranking Russian officers going home carrying sacks of potatoes."

Many of the fresh vegetables sold in all Warsaw shops are sent only occasionally in the expensive Moscow markets where collective farmers sell their own produce. Most of the imported goods sold in Warsaw are sold in Moscow only in the hard-currency shops reserved for foreigners and a few privileged Russians.

Eighty-five percent of the farm land in Poland is still privately owned. Only in western Poland, where territory once in Germany was taken over in the postwar border settlement, has the government established state farms.

The most popular bakery in Warsaw is privately owned, and dozens of small dress and hat shops and studios where artisans produce prints, metal and glass work.

While the Poles complain that their electrical appliances are not as good as those made in East Germany, their fabrics, clothing, shoes and cosmetics are well made and very popular in the Soviet Union when they can be purchased.

Western Cosmetics

A Pole said it was a joke on the Russians to send them Polish cosmetics while Polish women were able to buy such Western brands as Max Factor, Revlon and Yardley in their own stores.

Polish women are also far ahead of Russian women in fashion. The street scene in Warsaw is decorated with pretty girls in platform shoes and long skirts while their neighbors to the east are just into the early pants suit and mini-skirt era.

The Warsaw streets are also marked by the appearance of nuns and priests and stores selling Bibles and other religious goods, which have long been banned from public display in the Soviet Union.

While the church under the strong direction of Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński is so active it can export young priests to other Catholic countries, the clergy keeps a watchful eye on every attempt of the Communist party to restrict its traditional scope of activities.

"The party some time ago made a decision to live with the

church," a Western diplomat observed. "It is hard to separate the religious feeling from the feeling of nationalism."

"The churches are filled for every service and the religious holidays are really national festivals."

The narrow stone streets of the oldest Warsaw neighborhood have been rebuilt along with their ancient homes and shops which were completely smashed during the war. Although experts recommend building an entirely new city at another site along the Vistula River, the Poles chose to raise their old city anew on its original foundations.

The result is one of the most handsome restorations in Europe, made more charming by the profusion of small shops, cafes and restaurants. The final work is under way to rebuild the former Royal Palace on the river bank at the entrance to the old city. "The old regime did not want to rebuild the palace," a Pole explained, "but the people wanted it and the new bosses said OK."

The only change they have made is to call it the Warsaw Palace instead of the Royal Palace.

Rock Music

This relaxed official attitude also permits the Poles to see more Western films than the Russians and to listen to rock music on their radios, which Russians can only hear illicitly.

Although only a relative handful of Jews remain in Warsaw, they have a functioning theater, another element of cultural life missing from Moscow despite its high Jewish population.

Modern Poland, which has given up traditional territory in the east to the Soviet Union while gaining land in the west, is more Polish than the prewar country. Experts estimate that the population is 98 percent of Polish nationality and 90 percent Catholic, whereas before the war 30 percent of the people were of other nationalities and 35 percent non-Catholics.

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SALT and Watergate —A Problem of Trust

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The failure of the Nixon administration to trust its senior officials in carrying out the normal functions of government was a major reason for the resignation of Paul Nitze from the U.S. delegation to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. It is this same lack of trust, Mr. Nitze believes, that created the atmosphere that led to Watergate.

In an interview, Mr. Nitze said he resigned because he did not want to be in a position of supporting the summit meeting. "It isn't that I have any knowledge of strategic arms that might be concluded at the current Moscow summit meeting."

"You want to support what your senior officials have decided to do," he said. "I want to work with people I can support. I don't know what they're going to propose (at the summit meeting). I don't know what they're going to do. But I would have hated to be in a position in which I could not have honestly supported in Congress what came out."

Mr. Nitze, who resigned June 14, spoke haltingly, evidently trying to understate his remarks. Sitting at his desk at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies here, where he is head of the advisory council, Mr. Nitze was visibly uneasy about discussing his reasons for leaving the SALT delegation, where he had served since 1969.

Pentagon Papers

It is his view that subordinates have to know and understand what the top officials are doing if they are to work to support their efforts. But in the Nixon administration, Mr. Nitze said, "right from the very beginning there was not what I considered an adequate degree of trust."

The leaking of the Pentagon papers by Daniel Ellsberg, he said, "seemed to me to be totally improper, but the effect thereof was to increase the suspicion of people down the line."

He said, "The U.S. government is a great big organization. To operate effectively, one of the things that is most important is the relationship between senior officials and their subordinates. The thing works best when . . . subordinates (are) fully informed on everything which is pertinent to the work they are doing. . . ."

Mr. Nitze said he resigned before the summit meeting rather than await its outcome because he had reservations about opposing an agreement once made.

"The very fact of an agreement having been entered into changes the position," Mr. Nitze said. "For Congress not to ratify an agreement, the President has entered into could have serious repercussions. . . . There could be a real question about whether it is wise for Congress not to ratify it or for somebody to oppose it."

Mr. Nitze would not say that he would knowingly enter into an agreement merely to support a foreign-policy success to exhibit to his domestic critics. But he said, "the current situation makes it difficult to achieve an agreement. . . . The just difficulty under these circumstances."

He added, "I felt this difficulty in Washington stemming from the Watergate affair was not without significance."

Mr. Nitze is known to believe it would be preferable to go for a full agreement to limit offensive weapons, weapons that to accept these proposals.

"When Mr. Nitze first tried to resign on May 28, he got no response. He then, as he put it, 'unilaterally' ended his appointment."

Several negotiations concerned with the right of political asylum have warned that there is a serious threat that this valuable, genuinely Latin American institution is being lost.

"The integration of Latin America, which everybody is always talking about, seems already to be taking place at the police level," Mr. Oteiza said.

Broken trust in the International Herald Tribune for real estate investment opportunities. Because they know American cities agents and property developers who have something to say to investors will advertise in "International Herald Tribune," the weekly New York newspaper for agents and buyers.

White Sox Rout Twins

Orta's 5 Hits Aid Kaat's 200th Victory

CHICAGO, June 30 (UPI)—Jorge Orta, collecting two singles, two doubles and a triple, today paved the way for southpaw Jim Kaat's 200th major league victory as the Chicago White Sox beat the Minnesota Twins, 8-3, in the first game of a double-header.

Orta, who has gone eight-for-eight in the last two games, contributed a double in the first inning as the White Sox scored five runs to end Ray Corbin's bid for his 11th consecutive victory. Corbin, who gave up four straight hits before being replaced by Tom Burgmeier, had won 10 straight over a period dating back to last July.

Bill Sharps triple, a double by Orta, singles by Dick Allen and Carlos May, a double by Ken Henderson and a single by Tony Muser produced the five-run first inning.

Royals 3, A's 7

At Kansas City, pinch-hitter Buck Martinez lined a one-out single in the ninth inning, lifting the Royals to an 8-7 victory over Oakland. Consecutive singles by Amos Otis, Hal McRae and Fran Rea led the bases to start the ninth. Pinch-hitter Richie Scheinblum walked off loser David Gooden, 2-3, forcing in Otis with the tying run.

After a forecast at home, Martinez delivered the game-winning hit, which went off Knowles' glove and went into centerfield.

Orioles 3, Yankees 8

At Baltimore, southpaw Mike Cuellar blanked the New York Yankees, 3-0, as Bobby Grich, Tommy Davis and Boog Power knocked in the runs for the Orioles. Cuellar, 10-4, earned the 28th shutout of his career by stopping the Yankees on six hits. It was Cuellar's ninth complete game and third shutout this season as New York dropped its fourth straight game.

Indians 9, Red Sox 2

At Cleveland, George Hendrick drove in four runs and Steve Arlin tossed a six-hitter, pitching his first complete game in the American League, to spark the Indians to a 9-2 victory over Boston. Hendrick, who now has knocked in 15 runs and hit .418 in his last 12 games, capped a four-run second inning with a three-run homer and singled home another run in the sixth.

Leron Lee's run-scoring double in the second and John Lowen-

stein's solo homer in the fourth gave the Indians two more runs and a throwing error by Dick Mulholland in the eighth led to three unearned runs.

Arin, making his third start for the Indians since being acquired from San Diego on June 14, struck out five and walked none.

Brewers 4, Tigers 1, 3

At Detroit, Jim Nordrup hit a two-run homer and Lerrin Lagrow struck out 10 batters to give the Tigers a 3-2 victory after Milwaukee had won the opener, 4-1, on Charlie Moore's two-run double in the sixth. Nordrup's fourth homer of the season gave Detroit a 2-0 lead after Ben Oglive walked with two out in the first and Jose Jimenez extended his hitting streak to 11 games with a run-scoring single in the third but designated-hitter Gates Brown countered that with a run-scoring single in Detroit's third.

Woody Fryman carried a no-hitter into the sixth inning of the first game but lost it when he singled with one out to ignite a three-run rally.

Pirates 11, Phillies 8

At Pittsburgh, Ken Brett scored his 10th victory and Richie

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

W L Pct. GB

Boston 27 34 .441 5 1/2

Cleveland 27 34 .441 5 1/2

Baltimore 27 34 .441 5 1/2

Detroit 27 34 .441 5 1/2

Minnesota 27 34 .441 5 1/2

New York 27 34 .441 5 1/2

San Diego 27 34 .441 5 1/2

Seattle 27 34 .441 5 1/2

St. Louis 27 34 .441 5 1/2

Chicago 27 34 .441 5 1/2

Los Angeles 27 34 .441 5 1/2

Philadelphia 27 34 .441 5 1/2

Pittsburgh 27 34 .441 5 1/2

San Francisco 27 34 .441 5 1/2

Washington 27 34 .441 5 1/2

White Sox 27 34 .441 5 1/2

Yankees 27 34 .441 5 1/2

Indians 27 34 .441 5 1/2

Red Sox 27 34 .441 5 1/2

Tigers 27 34 .441 5 1/2

Brewers 27 34 .441 5 1/2

Orioles 27 34 .441 5 1/2

Heber hit his 11th homer and drove in three runs as the Pirates beat Philadelphia, 11-8, in the first game of a doubleheader for their 11th straight victory at home.

Brett, who has lost four games, struck out seven and walked one while Steve Carlton (9-7) was tagged with the loss.

Brett, who has won eight of his last nine decisions, needed relief help in the ninth when the Phillies scored seven runs.

Dodgers 5, Giants 3

At San Francisco, Bill Buckner's two-run eighth-inning homer snapped a 3-2 tie and carried Los Angeles to its fifth straight victory, 5-3, over the Giants. The triumph, combined with Cincinnati's loss to Atlanta, widened the Dodgers lead in the National League West to 7 1/2 games.

Mike Marshall, appearing in Los Angeles' 11th straight game, pitched two shutout relief innings to preserve Andy Messersmith's eighth victory in 10 decisions.

It was Marshall's 51st appearance of the season in his 76th game.

Braves 7, Reds 3

At Atlanta, Paul Casanova

single home Mike Lum with the go-ahead run in the fifth inning to lead the Braves to a 7-3 victory over Cincinnati. The Reds had built up a 3-0 lead off Carl Morton, 10-6, before Atlanta rallied.

With the score 3-2 in the fifth inning, Dusty Baker singled went to second on an infield out, and scored on a single by Lum. Fred Norman wild pitched Lum to second and Casanova followed with his run-producing single.

Sluggies by Craig Robinson and

single after Wes Westrum, the Giants' new manager, ordered an intentional walk to Joe Ferguson.

Kingman drove in the first three San Francisco runs. He hit his eighth homer of the season in the fifth inning and singled against Marshall to drive in two more in the eighth.

At Pittsburgh, Jerry Reuss pitched a six-hitter and Richie Zisk drove in three runs to lead the Pirates to a 6-3 victory over Philadelphia for their 10th straight triumph at home.

Reuss, seventh victory against five losses and sixth in his last eight decisions, Jim Lonzberg, who won six straight games in June, suffered his sixth loss against 10 victories.

At San Diego, Cesar Cedeño hit his 17th homer, a two-run shot in the fifth inning, and Tom Houston tossed a six-hitter to lead Houston to a 3-0 victory over the Padres. Cedeño's home run followed a double by Griffin and a single by Dan Spillner, who was trying for his fifth victory in a row.

Cubs 2, Expos 1

At Montreal, rookie Bill Madlock drove in the winning run with a sacrifice fly in the eighth inning to lead the Chicago Cubs to a 2-1 victory over the Expos.

Rick Reuschel went the distance for the Cubs, allowing eight hits, to record his seventh victory in 12 decisions. Steve Renko, who tossed a one-hitter in his last start, suffered his eighth loss in 13 decisions.

Reds 2, Braves 1

At Atlanta, Joe Morgan broke up a pitchers' duel with his

At New York, left-hander Jon Matlack allowed only one hit—a third-inning single by losing pitcher John Cunniff—to hurl the Mets to a 4-0 victory over St. Louis. It was the second one-hitter of Matlack's career. He threw one against Houston last season.

Boosting his record to 6-5, Matlack struck out seven batters.

White Sox 4, Twins 3

At Chicago, Bill Sharps' suicide squeeze bunt scored Carlos May to cap a two-run rally in the eighth inning and give the White Sox a 4-3 victory over Minnesota.

Brewers 9, Tigers 8

At Detroit, John Briggs, who has 17 hits in his last 34 at-bats, hit two home runs, one a three-

run shot, as Milwaukee blanked the Tigers, 9-0. Jim Colborn, the Brewers' 20-game winner last year, ended his record at 4-4 by restricting the Tigers to six singles to notch his first shutout of the season.

Royals 2, A's 8

At Kansas City, run-scoring singles by Hal McRae and George Brett propelled the Royals to a 2-0 victory over Oakland behind the five-hit pitching of Steve Busby. Busby, 10-7, who pitched a no-hitter against Milwaukee June 13, allowed only four singles and walked just one in besting Vida Blue, who gave up only four hits in dropping his eighth game in 15 decisions.

A crowd of 30,474 attended, the all-time high for a regular season game in Kansas City.

Angels 3, Rangers 3

At Anaheim, Calif., Frank Robinson, Lee Stanton and Bob Oliver each slugged two-run homers to power the Angels to an 8-3 victory over Texas. Robinson's 11th homer of the year, and the 63rd of his career, snapped a 2-3 in the sixth inning. Stanton's eighth blast of the season came with one out and a man aboard in the fourth inning after Texas had

Jumped ahead 3-0. Oliver paced a four-run eighth with his two-run blast off reliever Steve Foucault.

Orioles 2, Yankees 6

At Baltimore, Earl Williams' seventh-inning ground-rule double broke a scoreless tie and sparked the Orioles to a 2-0 victory over the New York Yankees behind the two-hit pitching of Dave McNally. Williams, hitting in his eighth straight game, doubled home Don Baylor, who opened the inning with a single and moved to second on Brooks Robinson's single.

Red Sox 12, Indians 2

At Cleveland, Juan Beniquez belted two home runs, including his first major-league grand slam, and Terry Hughes hit his first major-league homer as Boston banged out 18 hits to wallop the Indians, 12-2.

Beniquez capped the six-run second inning with a bases-loaded blast off Cleveland starter Prits Peterson and hit his fifth home run of the season off reliever Bob Johnson in the fourth.

Luis Tiant, who was 1-4 with a 5.44 ERA on May 8 and has won 10 of 12 since, lost for an 11-6 record, struck out two, walked one and allowed only three hits.

Morton scored Casanova. With reliever Tom Hall pitching, Ralph Garri walked to load the bases. Hall then walked Darrell Evans to force in a run.

Cards 5, Mets 2

At New York, Alan Foster limited the Mets to six hits in seven innings and helped his cause with three singles as St. Louis scored a 5-2 triumph in the opening game of a doubleheader. Foster needed relief help from Al Hrabosky in the eighth.

Expos 10, Cubs 2

At Montreal, little-used utility player Mike Jorgensen sparked a four-run first inning with a two-run homer to lead the Expos to a 10-2 victory over the Chicago Cubs. Ron Fairly's three-run homer highlighted a five-run eighth inning for the Expos.

Fairly wound up with four RBI in the game while Jorgensen had three hits and scored twice.

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At Anaheim, Calif., Frank Robinson, Lee Stanton and Bob Oliver each slugged two-run homers to power the Angels to an 8-3 victory over Texas. Robinson's 11th homer of the year, and the 63rd of his career, snapped a 2-3 in the sixth inning. Stanton's eighth blast of the season came with one out and a man aboard in the fourth inning after Texas had

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Orioles 2, Yankees 6

At Baltimore, Earl Williams' seventh-inning ground-rule double broke a scoreless tie and sparked the Orioles to a 2-0 victory over the New York Yankees behind the two-hit pitching of Dave McNally. Williams, hitting in his eighth straight game, doubled home Don Baylor, who opened the inning with a single and moved to second on Brooks Robinson's single.

Red Sox 12, Indians 2

At Cleveland, Juan Beniquez belted two home runs, including his first major-league grand slam, and Terry Hughes hit his first major-league homer as Boston banged out 18 hits to wallop the Indians, 12-2.

Beniquez capped the six-run second inning with a bases-loaded blast off Cleveland starter Prits Peterson and hit his fifth home run of the season off reliever Bob Johnson in the fourth.

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Boosting his record to 6-5, Matlack struck out seven batters.

White Sox 4, Twins 3

At Chicago, Bill Sharps' suicide squeeze bunt scored Carlos May to cap a two-run rally in the eighth inning and give the White Sox a 4-3 victory over Minnesota.

Brewers 9, Tigers 8

At Detroit, John Briggs, who has 17 hits in his last 34 at-bats, hit two home runs, one a three-

run shot, as Milwaukee blanked the Tigers, 9-0. Jim Colborn, the Brewers' 20-game winner last year, ended his record at 4-4 by restricting the Tigers to six singles to notch his first shutout of the season.

Royals 2, A's 8

At Kansas City, run-scoring singles by Hal McRae and George Brett propelled the Royals to a 2-0 victory over Oakland behind the five-hit pitching of Steve Busby. Busby, 10-7, who pitched a no-hitter against Milwaukee June 13, allowed only four singles and walked just one in besting Vida Blue, who gave up only four hits in dropping his eighth game in 15 decisions.

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PAINFUL CRASH—Red Sox catcher Carlton Fisk falls back in pain after Indians' Leron Lee scores winning run in ninth inning. Fisk will be out two months with knee injury.

Marshall's 10th Straight Appearance Is Record

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30 (UPI)—Reliever Mike Marshall yesterday set a major league record by pitching in his 10th consecutive game as his Los Angeles Dodgers beat the San Francisco Giants, 6-4.

Marshall, who now has appeared in 50 of the Dodgers' 75 games, pitched 2-2-3 innings after taking over from winning pitcher Doug Rau in the sixth.

Shortstop Bill Russell keyed a three-run fourth inning for the Dodgers with a bases-loaded

single after Wes Westrum, the Giants' new manager, ordered an intentional walk to Joe Ferguson.

Kingman drove in the first three San Francisco runs. He hit his eighth homer of the season in the fifth inning and singled against Marshall to drive in two more in the eighth.

At Pittsburgh, Jerry Reuss pitched a six-hitter and Richie Zisk drove in three runs to lead the Pirates to a 6-3 victory over Philadelphia for their 10th straight triumph at home.

Reuss, seventh victory against five losses and sixth in his last eight decisions, Jim Lonzberg, who won six straight games in June, suffered his sixth loss against 10 victories.

At San Diego, Cesar Cedeño hit his 17th homer, a two-run shot in the fifth inning, and Tom Houston tossed a six-hitter to lead Houston to a 3-0 victory over the Padres. Cedeño's home run followed a double by Griffin and a single by Dan Spillner, who was trying for his fifth victory in a row.

Cubs 2, Expos 1

At Montreal, rookie Bill Madlock drove in the winning run with a sacrifice fly in the eighth inning to lead the Chicago Cubs to a 2-1 victory over the Expos.

Rick Reuschel went the distance for the Cubs, allowing eight hits, to record his seventh victory in 12 decisions. Steve Renko, who tossed a one-hitter in his last start, suffered his eighth loss in 13 decisions.

Reds 2, Braves 1

At Atlanta, Joe Morgan broke up a pitchers' duel with his

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Netherlands to Meet Brazil for a Spot in Cup Finals

World Cup Standings

GROUP A	W	L	T	Pts
Poland	2	0	0	4
Yugoslavia	2	0	0	4
West Germany	1	1	0	2
East Germany	1	1	0	2
Netherlands	0	2	0	0

GROUP B	W	L	T	Pts
West Germany	2	0	0	4
Poland	1	1	0	2
Yugoslavia	1	1	0	2
East Germany	0	2	0	0
Netherlands	0	2	0	0

FRANKFURT, June 30 (AP)—The Netherlands and Brazil both won today to set up their showdown match for a place in the final of the World Cup soccer.

Johan Cruyff led his brilliant, attacking Dutch team through rain and mud to a convincing 3-0 victory over East Germany at Gelsenkirchen.

Brazil, the defending champions, edged Argentina, 2-1, at Hannover with goals by Rivelino and Jairzinho.

The Netherlands and Brazil, each with 4 points from two games in Group A, of the second round, meet at Dortmund Wednesday. Brazil, with an inferior goals record, must win to get into the final. A tie would advance the Dutch.

In the atrocious conditions at

Gelsenkirchen, the Dutch again appeared in world championship form.

Despite the rain, which turned the field into pools of mud, Cruyff's men kept up a furious pace and never stopped attacking.

Johnny Neeckens cracked in a right foot shot in the 8th minute for his third goal of the tournament, and East Germany was never able to recover.

East German goalkeeper Jurgen Croy, sliding about in a muddy pool in front of his net, survived a series of Dutch attacks until the 58th minute, when Rob Rensenbrink made it 3-0. Cruyff, the architect of many a Dutch attacking move, supplied the final pass after a movement

that tore the East German defense apart.

Brazil, improving as the game went on, was an impressive winner against Argentina but conceded its first goal in the tournament.

Rivelino Goal

Rivelino sent Brazil into the lead in the 31st minute.

Argentina, playing clever football, deserved its equalizer four minutes later. Miguel Brindisi sent a free kick over the heads of the defensive wall and the ball bounced down from the crossbar and into the net.

Jairzinho restored Brazil's lead with a header from a cross by fullback Ze Maria after three minutes of the second half.

Left-back Francisco Martinho, racing down the left wing in support of the attack, was Brazil's star.

Neither winning side was entirely happy about today's performance. Brazil's coach, Mario Zagallo, said his side would have to play better football Wednesday to reach the final.

"Today we have seen the two strongest South American teams in action," he said. "I believe that my team scored a deserved victory, but I am not fully satisfied. We are out to reach the final in Munich, but we must produce stronger play against Holland if we are to achieve this goal."

Argentine coach Vladislav Cap, whose side lost 4-0 to the Netherlands in the first game of the final round, said the Dutch would keep Brazil out of the final.

"I don't believe that Brazil will reach the final because the Dutchmen are stronger," Cap said. He said the Dutchmen's form against Argentina was "extraordinary—they played it like a game of chess."

Room for Improvement
Cruyff said his football today against East Germany was hampered by the slippery ground, close covering by Konrad Weise and a cold.

"I had no fever but big breathing is a bit difficult," Cruyff said, blowing his nose. He said Weise was probably the toughest defender he has played against in the World Cup and it was very difficult to pass him.

"I am satisfied," Cruyff said. "But it was not much fun to play this one. The East Germans had 10 men in their half for most of the time, just defending."

Worried About Reception

FRANKFURT, June 30 (UPI)—Zaire, which conceded 14 goals in the World Cup and scored none has flown home after a private vacation in Germany for which the players had to pay. Said goalkeeper Muamba Kazadi: "I don't believe our people understand what the world soccer championships are. We are going home with a worried feeling because we do not know how we will be welcomed."



HELPLESS—Brazilian defenders watch as their goalie Leao is beaten for the first time in World Cup tournament. The goal was scored by Miguel Brindisi of Argentina.

Poland Is Still the Perfect Opportunist Team

By Brian Glanville

FRANKFURT, June 30 (UPI)—Eating Yugoslavia, and this afternoon, Poland today led its second rather than its first in the second round of the World Cup. Wednesday's game against West Germany will decide who reaches the final. I am still a little skeptical about what the Poles did if they got there, especially against the Dutch, given failings of its defense and the jobs about stamina.

Yugoslavia, without the ill Dragan Djadic, its best forward, missed much of the second half, but its old weakness, poor defense, was again apparent. Eight minutes from time, Yugoslavia brought on its 19-year-old, oddity, Vladimir Petrovic, to place the disappointing little in the Petrovic. But it was a late and timid decision which might all have been taken two or three games ago. Yugoslavia, with two losses in Group A, is out of the running.

For Poland, the decisive games were once again the memorable Gregorz Lato and Robert Gadocha, who worked the winning goal between them, a bolt from the blue, deep. Kazimierz Deyna played sophisticated and decisive game in the midfield, besides scoring the goal which Stanislaw Karalick gave away in the first half. Karalick, a young center, at by shooting Yugoslavia's halting goal, just before the interval. But although the goals were all over the Poles the first quarter hour of the second period, that goal was not enough.

Poland might easily have scored early as the second minute to was fouled by Branko Lak, got up, sprung suddenly to, received a free kick, and, led to the line. Jozef Kasaik got to this thrust just before Poland's Seizach.

Poland took the lead after 27 minutes with a bizarre penalty. It was brought down on the re of the box, the free kick was ared without difficulty, but, idenly, a good yard to the, there was Andrej Szarmach.

Only 4,600 fans watched Pesorolo and Larrouse, in cool and dry weather, cover the 170 laps 4 hours 51 minutes 20.27 rounds. Second place went to de Adamich and Carlo, north of Italy, in an Alfa Romeo, and third were Jean-Pierre Beltoise and Jean-Pierre Jarrier, in a Matra-Simca.

Jackie Ickx of Belgium established a lap record in his Alfa Romeo, in the 34th round, with 1:37.04 miles an hour. But, later, Ickx's car had engine trouble and the Belgian had to abandon the race. He was placed 15th, however, 18 laps behind the winners.

Knicks Announce Reed Will Miss 1974-75 Season

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—The New York Knicks have announced that center Willis Reed, last reliable player in the 1970 and 1973 National Basketball Association playoff series, will not return to the club next season.

The Knicks said that Dr. Donald O'Donoghue and Dr. James Nicholas had concurred with Reed, in order to play with his team next season, would put an operation on his injured left knee.

Reed, who did not attend the Knicks' news conference, apparently has decided that surgery is not necessary. Reed, in New York, claimed he knew nothing of the pending announcement.

"You'd better check with the doctor," he said. Reed, 33, is the Knicks' general manager, said, "I'll have had numerous injuries to my knee and apparently it is not going to want to undergo any operation."

sprawled on the ground, knocked down by Karalick, and there was the referee, Rudi Gloschner of East Germany pointing for a penalty. Deyna beat goalie Saver Maric with an indifferent shot between the goalkeeper and the left-hand post.

Jari Tomaszewski, the enormous Polish goalkeeper, splendidly cut out a short cross from the goal line by Ivan Buljan, forcing his way through a mighty Polish tackle. But there was nothing even Tomaszewski could do to prevent the beautifully-worked Yugoslav equalizer. Vladimir Bogicevic, on the left, found Juris Jerkovic, who had substituted for the injured Obilak. Jerkovic held the ball until Karalick had run into one of those gaps the Polish defense quite often

leaves, danced outside Tomaszewski and drove his shot gleefully high into the net. Gloschner, too, were the thousands of Yugoslav supporters on the terraces.

Twelve minutes into the second half, Poland, as in the match against Sweden, pulled off its stunner. Szwarc, now limping, and replaced him with the mid-field player, Leslaw Ondkiewicz. Something, certainly, had to be done for Yugoslavia's clever mid-field men had a grip of the game while the towering Bulgarian and Bogicevic were surging to into the attack.

Yet it was the Poles who scored. A counter-attack, a corner on the left taken by Gadocha, a cunning header on the near post by Lato, and the ball was in the

net. With a pair of attackers such as this, no cause can ever be quite lost; and they almost did it again a couple of minutes later.

Again, Gadocha got away powerfully past that vulnerable Yugoslav right flank, again his cross was dangerous and accurate, again Lato got his head to it. Maric saved superbly and then performed a small miracle by recovering to block Deyna's shot, too, when he had seemed quite helpless on the ground.

He made still another good save at the feet of Lato (who else?) when a through pass, logged by Henryk Kasperczyk, caught the Yugoslav defense utterly square. But by this time, Yugoslavia was not bothering much about defense; even if the equalizer would never quite come.

West Germany today was shocked when Ralf Edstrom shot Sweden into the lead after 26 minutes, but three goals in a four-minute spell just after half-time left the teams tied at 2-2. Wolfgang Overath and Rainer Bonhof netted for West Germany and Roland Sandberg netted Sweden's second.

Then, with 12 minutes left, Jurgen Grabowski, a substitute for Dieter Herzog, shot West Germany ahead and UH Hoesche added the fourth from a last-minute penalty.

Grabowski, who came on in the second half, played a role similar to his performance in the 1970 World Cup in Mexico when he came on as a second-half replacement

against England. Grabowski soon scored to put West Germany into a 2-1 lead.

Grabowski's goal tonight completed a comeback from a goal which had stunned the Germans, Edstrom, impressive throughout this tournament, blasted a clearance from defender Georg Schwarzenbeck into the roof of the net almost before goalie Sepp Maier could move. The score also shocked the crowd of 60,000.

The West Germans equalized in the 51st minute on a low drive by Overath, who had been set up by some perfect foot work in the crowded penalty area by Gerd Mueller. Before the roar of the crowd had died, Bonhof also shot a low drive to give the West Germans a 2-1 lead.

Grabowski's game winner came on a fierce driver from the inside right position, with Mueller and Bernd Hoeschelein setting up the score. From then on, the West Germans played with confidence and scored after the quick-moving, scrambling Mueller was cut down in the penalty area. Hoeschelein's penalty shot hit the net.

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Face Poles in Crucial Encounter

W. Germans Win After a Big Scare

FRANKFURT, June 30 (Reuters)—West Germany edged its way into the four-team battle for the finals of the World Cup soccer tournament when it beat Sweden, 4-2, in a thrill-packed match at the rain-drenched Rhein Stadium in Düsseldorf tonight.

The West Germans joined champions Brazil, the Netherlands, and Poland, all winners earlier today as the only teams still in the running for the trophy.

The two teams to meet in the final at Munich next Sunday will be Poland and West Germany.

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be decided by Wednesday's closing second-round matches, with the Dutch playing Brazil in Group A and Poland meeting West Germany in Group B. The Germans, like the Dutch, will have an edge in Wednesday's match. Because of a better goals difference than Poland, West Germany can advance to the final with a tie.

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Wimbledon's Week Sprinkled With Excitement

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, June 30 (UPI)—What's happening at watery Wimbledon?

Bogged down by wretched weather, some women played their first matches yesterday. For the first time ever, not a single seed has been dinged halfway through the tournament. A savage slugfest between Jimmy Connors and two from Ken Rosewall against Vijay Amritraj and a touch of class in a superb five-setter won by Manuel Orantes over Tony Roche were the highlights of a rain-bedecked week.

Today was a day of rest at the All-England Lawn Tennis Club.

The stars are on parade tomorrow. Five-time champion Billie Jean King opens first on center court against Françoise Durr of France, a lady with a nothing but serve and backhand hit from floor level so astutely that over the years she's beaten everybody in the tennis hierarchy.

Three-time champion John Newcombe draws Niki Pilić, the man all the fuss was about last year resulting in the Wimbledon boycott. Newcombe, a favorite, hasn't lost a match here since 1969 and is confident.

"It's more a mental thing than physical," he said, talking about center court nerves. "There are no surprises to the one who has been there often before."

"Something happens out there. It's the surroundings and murmur of the crowd as you warm up. When the umpire says play, you can hear a pin drop. You hardly know what's happening."

Tough Road

Newcombe expects to reach Rosewall later on that, if he can win from Pilić and possibly from Arthur Ashe. Stan Smith, whom he beat in the 1971 five-setter for the title, should loom up in the semifinals. If you dare forget about Orantes or wonder-boy Bjorn Borg, 18-year-old champion of Italy and France.

Seeded two, the Nastase draws Ian Fletcher of Australia and then Dick Stockton, who reached the round of 16 yesterday with the withdrawal of the last Briton, Buster Mottram. Beyond that, probably lies Tom Okker. The talented Romanian's current bugaboo. "That's a mental thing,"

said 1967 champion Jack Kramer. "Okker can drive him crazy." On the seeding, either Connors or last year's winner, Jan Kodeš, will be in the semifinals.

How did Connors feel about center court nerves? "I wouldn't let it overpower me if I get there."

As for the women's crown, it's hard to pick anybody but King. She's got Rosie Casals in her way, whom she invariably beats,

U.S. Juniors Show Strength, Endurance in Russian Meet

AUSTIN, Texas, June 30 (AP)—America's teen-age track and field stars, showing surprising strength in the field and distance events, beat Russia in their dual junior meet which ended yesterday.

In the overall point totals, the Americans won 197-181. The U.S. men's team were 139-99 victors but the Soviet women scored an 82-64 victory.

Kathy Weston, 16, anchored the American women to a 10-year mile-relay victory after she had cracked the meet 800-meter record.

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America's men stunned the Russians in the javelin, discus, 3,000-meter steeplechase and the 10,000-meter run.

Frank Perbeck, an 18-year-old high school student, threw the javelin 236-1 to shock favored Yuri Kopylov, who hit 238-9. Robin Earl, a freshman at the University of Washington, whizzed the discus 171-4 for an unexpected first-place medal.

Women's Record
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said 21-year-old Jimmy. "I've had good coaching. I've got a good attack."

As for the women's crown, it's hard to pick anybody but King. She's got Rosie Casals in her way, whom she invariably beats,

U.S. Juniors Show Strength, Endurance in Russian Meet

AUSTIN, Texas, June 30 (AP)—America's teen-age track and field stars, showing surprising strength in the field and distance events, beat Russia in their dual junior meet which ended yesterday.

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and maybe Virginia Wade of Britain, who dunked her once in the 1968 Forest Hills final, and perhaps then Chris Evert or Evonne Goolagong to win it.

Evonne beat Billie Jean in the 1971 semifinal and went on to triumph, possibly before her time—1974 was the year prophesied by her coach Vic Edwards. And Chris has revenge in mind. Although she can take King on clay, she wants amends for her 1973 loss in the final here. On that day Billie Jean played one of the best tennis sets ever, winning it at 6-0 and the match at 7-5.

Wimbledon Results

SATURDAY
WOMEN'S SINGLES
(Second Round)

An Actress Who Believes in Taking Risks

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